

GETTING TIRED.

Congressmen Anxious to Get Back Home.

They as Well as People Are Weary.

BESET WITH BEGGARS.

Washington Overrun With Hordes of Mendicants.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The one marked feature of this congress is the ease and rapidity with which the appropriation bills have slid along. Although they make enormous reductions in some departments, the total being nearly \$50,000,000 less than that of last year, they go through the house committee with scarcely a qualm and so far seem to be exciting very little opposition anywhere. On three of them, however, there will be a very lively contest. The urgent deficiency bill—a small affair, it is true—went through without a ripple, and the fortifications and sanitary civil bills are pretty nearly in shape to suit both parties.

There is one bill, however, which has stirred up quite a racket in various places where national homes for disabled soldiers are located. These are known in a general way as the National home, and the seven different buildings are known as the branches. And the Milwaukee branch has raised something like a tempest in a teapot over house bill 2675 as reported by the committee.

The protesters declare that the bill strips the board of managers of all authority in making accounts, rules, etc., and makes the secretary of war a sort of despot. In fact, it does not do that, but it is still a tolerably searching bill.

More Rigid Rules.

The homes have always been under a board of managers composed of volunteer officers in the old Union army, and this board has practically done all its own managing. This bill brings the entire soldiers' home business under the same rigid rules as apply to other appropriations. The officials will put under heavy bonds to the United States, as far as they are disbursing officers. As one disbursement must be accounted for with the same stringency as those in the army, and the general rule is provided for that no money appropriated for one purpose can be used for another.

The expense of the board is to come to over \$1,000,000, the secretary of war and his general staff board practically prohibited from doing any of those things which it has heretofore been at liberty to do. It was shown to the committee that out of an appropriation of \$50,000 for outside relief of soldiers and for the incidental of the board nearly \$6,000 had been spent on the salaries and expenses of the board, leaving but little more than \$40,000 for the main purpose specified in the bill.

The committee, therefore, in the pending bill made no appropriations for the board's use very specific. It is of course the most natural thing in the world that the volunteers should select this secretary and manage with unusual care and perhaps with suspicion. But the authors of the pending bill claim that the veterans of the seven homes will be more the worse for it, provided of course that the measure is efficient.

Eager to Get Away.

The committee have worked so actively that even the most pessimistic members begin to talk of an early adjournment. It is the universal desire of Congressmen on about the capitol, and they never saw congress so eager to get through its work and get away, and Chang Clark says: "I did think we should see the dog days through those defects by means of increased internal and direct taxation."

It is doubtless vicious in compelling its supporters to resort to the most serious way taxes or borrow money.

It is wholly erroneous in the theory that the best work done is to do in the country the highest skill is the wages of the workmen. The protective policy exonerates the opposing theory, and says that the policy which secures the largest possible amount of work at home is the one which secures the best wages to the home workmen.

If the Wilson bill does all of these things to the threads which it conveys, what will it do in its creation?

cities, has also struck Washington, for it is uncertain, if there is any such thing as certainty in human affairs, that this city will steadily grow larger and more beautiful. It is, however, a fact that land is down, and rents are down, temporarily at any rate, through the suburbs, and, as country editors say, "Now is the time to subscribe."

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY.

Pennsylvanians Vote For a Congressman at Large Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Eighty thousand is the rousing majority that the Republicans of this state expect to roll up for their candidate in the election today for congressman at large. The election was rendered necessary by the death of Congressman William Lally, the veteran Republican war-horse, General Gainsford A. Grow, is the standard bearer of the Republicans, and James Denton Hancock is the nominee of the Democracy. Despite the fact that this is decidedly an off year the campaign has been one of the most active and enthusiastic in the history of the state. Justification of the Wilson bill has been the chief campaign card of the Democrats and the Republicans have met their opponents on this issue, and have paid special attention to the manufacturing and other industrial sections of the state. The Democratic leaders will not quote figures, but profess to be satisfied regarding the result. The weather is generally fine throughout the state, and all indications up to noon point to the polling of an enormous vote. Within the past few days the Republicans have literally covered the state with a manifesto inviting the tallest possible expression of public sentiment today, to the end that the entire land may know the tenor of current thought upon the most immediate and vital issue presented in the Wilson bill. It also says:

"The simple anticipation of this measure has cleared thousands of work-shops.

"It has reduced to almost 2,000,000 of workers, and soap bubbles now displace former blives of industry.

"It has reduced the values by an amount greater than the national debt.

"It will enlarge the only open production which employ the greatest number of American workers."

"It will strike with equal cruelty the farmer, the miner, the lumberman, the iron worker, the glass blower, and the textile worker.

"It will transfer work from our own mines, mills, and workshops to those of foreign countries.

"It is sectional in its authorship, and is all too plainly aimed at northern industries.

"It strikes southern industries only where the name flow reaches greater northern industries.

"It destroys the plantation system and destroys the farm. That is an attempt upon the part of the new masters of the south to reduce the population of the north to the level of the south.

"It is vicious in its change from spending to no value in maintaining, and leading to foreign undervaluation, and leading to constant and ruinous drains upon the revenues."

"It is vicious in requiring instead of investigating.

"It is vicious in compelling many millions of dollars, and the reductions will grow with time."

"It is vicious in compelling the government to make up these defects by means of increased internal and direct taxation."

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ROPE HALTER.

The tendency of the whole evidence taken in the Bourdin Inquest and the fact that the family which killed him was manufactured of iron, is to connect Bourdin with the Walsh anarchist, whom he is stated to have been more or less intimate.

LOCAL MENTION.

A case of diphtheria was reported today in the family of E. H. Field, 417 Buchanan street.

Fred J. Chase, the governor's private secretary who is laid up by injuries received in his fall from a step ladder in the executive office last week, draws \$300 weekly accident insurance in addition to his regular salary.

Sarah Durfee had a warrant sworn out yesterday morning for the arrest of Fannie Wright, charging her with cutting her bad names and also drawing a knife.

The witness in police court this morning all testified that the Wright girl called the Durfee girl bad names, but none of them saw the knife. The Wright woman was fined \$10.

Miss Jennie Ward of Cloud county who, by her own admissions, has mainly supported her invalid mother, has been appointed attendant to the convalescent ward at the asylum. Miss Dick of Lincoln county who has recently been left homeless by the death of her mother, whom she faithfully nursed for two years during her painful illness with dropsy, has been appointed one of the auxiliary nurses.

The semi-annual convention of the Shawnee county W. C. T. U. will be held at Topeka, Thursday, in the lecture room of the First Congregational church, beginning at 10 a.m. The members of the union will bring their lunch baskets and are asked to bring their friends. The morning session will be occupied chiefly by reports and methods of work from 2 to 5 p.m. It is expected that papers will be read by Mrs. M. H. McCarter, Miss Bray and others.

Malaria is one of the most insidious health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counters its deadly poison and builds up the system.

Screened Lump Coal \$3.00.

TOPEKA COAL CO., HORNER.

Be sure and attend the Kindergarten concert by the Ladies' Music club, Unity church, next Wednesday evening.

Screened Lump Coal \$1.00.

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It is somewhat surprising to learn that the decline in land values, which is general in every part of the United States east of the Mississippi except in some of the larger



BRIDLE AND HALTER.

A Bridle That Makes the Horse Behave Himself.

The illustration shows Professor Oscar R. Gleason's famous Eureka bridle, devised by himself. We copy it from his book on "How to Educate Horses."

Nothing more valuable than this bridle was ever invented to make a re-

fractory horse come to time without hurting him. Gleason writes of its

"The bridle is composed of a small but strong piece of cord 10 feet long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter, with a slipnoose on one end. To put on the game first slip the nose around the neck, pass it through the mouth over the tongue, from the off side, then through the nose on the near side and pull forward firmly, next over the head just behind the ears, from the near side, then under upper lip, above upper jaw from on side, pass through second cord and fasten firmly in bow knot."

Gleason tells us this bridle will make a horse stand quietly while he is getting shot, harnessed or curried or while he is being treated for sore eyes or having a surgical operation performed on him."

The next picture shows a convenient rope halter as given in "The American Agriculturist." It can be used for cows and calves as well as for horses.

The Agriculturist describes the halter as follows:

A small sized but firmly woven rope is fashioned as indicated in the sketch,

the loop for the nose being secured by a "square" knot and all other "joints" by a wire tie. It is wound about the head. The throat latch is secured by a snap and small ring. This halter is made wholly from one piece of rope, except the throat latch and the part passing over the top of the head, which are made from another piece.

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One end of the rope is spliced onto the off side of

the nose piece, and the other by some extra knots, not shown in the illustration, is carried to the middle of the back piece, behind the chin, from which point it pulls evenly and is used as a tie or leading strap. The rope used should be soft, so that it will not chafe the skin, and should be of a kind which does not change its length very much by getting wet and then drying, as it may in variable weather.

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(First published February 20, 1894, in the official city paper.)

Official Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

February 19, 1894.

Council met pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock p.m. Present: Councilman Troutman, Holman, Eastman, Stevens, Ellington, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Franklin and Griggs—10.

Quorum present.

Mayor T. W. Harrison presiding.

Minutes of the last meeting were presented and approved as published.

The following communication was presented and read:

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 19, 1894.

TOWNE: I desire to submit the following proposition regarding the city scales, on the South side. Is the city willing to remove them from their present location, and will place them on the north side of Sixth avenue, in front of my place of business, No. 216 W. Sixth avenue? I will agree and cause them to be removed ready for the public.

The principal bull influence was in the fact that the wheat put out from exporting countries last week was about three million bushels smaller than the estimated wants of the importing countries.

Corn was firm in sympathy with wheat, although the receipts were heavy. May opened unchanged at \$0.30c, advanced to 30c, and reacted to 30c.

Oats—Firm May 20.

Provisions were slightly lower on rather free receipts and little selling. May took off lower at \$1.15c, advanced to \$1.15c, and reacted to \$1.15c. May closed \$1.17c.

Chicago February wheat opened 55c, high 57c, low 54c, closed 57c.

February oats opened 28c, high 29c, low 27c, closed 28c.

February corn opened 30c, high 30c, low 29c, closed 30c.

February beans opened 31c, high 31c, low 30c, closed 31c.

February flour opened 36c, high 36c, low 35c, closed 36c.

February lard opened 28